The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 26

SAY IT IS COMING.

W. & L. E. Employes Say Yards will be Removed.

THEY ASSIGN REASONS.

An Employe Makes an Excellent Suggestion—Why the Proposed Street Railway Should be Built to Navarre—Notes from the Yards.

The all absorbing topic of conversation in local W., & L. E. circles is the question of the removal of the terminals to Navarre. With the first rumors of the purchase of the C., C. & S., by the W., & L. E. Co., the possibility was apparent. Nothing definite, up to this time has been given out by the company concerning the matter, but the employes have eyes and ears of their own, and those residing in Massillon are becoming convinced that the near future will see the yards located in the village south of us.

The site it is said has already been selected. It is east of the river and along the Toledo division. The yards will not be, as may be supposed at the immediate intersection of the two divisions, but in locating them, the company will endeavor, as far as possible to keep this point unhampered. Several houses on the proposed site are being raised, with the purpose, it is said, of moving them

Added to this, a W. & L. E. train left two carloads of iron lattice work at that village Wednesday afternoon. It is of the kind that is used in the construction of buildings, and its being billed to this particular point, and its uses is regarded by employes as significant.

So certain are some of the railway men concerning the move that they are already looking for houses. "I passed through there the other day," remarked a man this morning, "but couldn't get off. I'm thinking of running down next week some time and taking my choice of the vacant houses." Of course, opinions differ as to the time when the change will take effect. Some say that a month will see the start made, others a year, but almost all agree that it is coming.

In speaking of the subject, this morning, one of the employes remarked: "Now, if ever, is the time for that electric railroad to be built to Navarre. If the terminals are moved, it means that five hundred men must follow. That would be a big loss to Massillon. If the road is built it may be different. Our children have excellent educational advantages here and we realize it. With cars running frequently on such a road, I doubt not but that all who could, and they wouldn't be a few, either, would remain in Massillon."

THEY WILL STAY.

Thursday evening's story in THE INDEPENDENT concerning the removal of the Columbia terminals to Navarre, voiced the sentiments of a majority of local W. & L. E. employes. Unfortunately none of the officials of the road were in the city at that time, and hence their expression on the subject could not be obtained.

An INDEPENDENT representative, however, called upon General Superintendent Stout, in his Canton office, this morning, and interviewed him on the subject. It was the first that Mr. Stout, according to himself, was aware that such rumors were afloat and he emphatically denied them. He was then inclined to think that they emanated from discharged or discontedted employes.

"You may say," said he, "that to my knowledge, nothing of the kind has ever been talked of among W. & L. E. officials. The moving of the Columbia terminals has never been the intention of the company."

One of the few who were skeptical on the matter before Mr. Stout's denial was Yardmaster J. E. Wright, of the Columbia offices. According to him, the prophecies of employes that the removal of the yards was certain were unwarrantable. Said he: "You can look at a thing and guess, that's all. You're just as liable to miss it, however, as you are to hit it. Of course, there were evidences to lead them to their conclusion, but they're generally misleading."

THE ONLY SURVIVORS.

Massillon Now Has But Two Members of the Old Nineteenth.

E. Gleitsman and J. H. Hunt are the only Massillon survivors of the Nineteenth, O V.I., mustered in in 1861, whose annual reunion will be held in Youngstown on next Thursday. Messrs. Gleitsman and Hunt will attend the reunion. The annual reunion of the survivors of Company F, of which Mr. Gleitsman was a member, will be held at Wilmot on Saturday. Mr. Hunt, though belonging to another company, is also an honorary member of Company F, which was organized in Wilmot.

The healing properties of Banner Salve are truly marvelous. It is a thorough antiseptic and heals all wounds, cuts and burns without leaving a scar Rider & Snyder.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Monarch over pain.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A MINER INJURED.

PINN, Sept. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. John Steele took place at the church last Sunday. In her the community has lost a valuable member. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1836. In 1851 she came with her parents to Tuscarawas township, where she had ever since resided. She was married in 1852 to John L. Steele. She was a well known member of the German Reformed church for almost half a century, and had been failing in health since she experienced a stroke of paralysis, about three years ago. The funeral was largely attended, the Rev. N. E. Moffit, of West Brookfield, the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, of Canton, and the Rev. O P. Foust, of Massillon, officiating. The body was placed in the vault and it will be interred in the Sixteen cemetery in the near future.

Mrs. Mary McFarren was the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. D. Wampler, this week.

Theodore Wingerter is quite ill with intermittent fever.

Joseph Oberlin has returned from a visit with friends in the western part of the state.

John Whitfield entertained a houseful of company last Sunday. They were largely friends from Massillon, East Greenville and Dalton.

A man named Wilson was badly hurt by falling rock at the Central mine this morning. His aged father, who was with him at the time fainted, and the injured man was not taken from under the rock until found by the driver.

KOCH NEWS.

KOCH, Sept. 15.—The festival given here Saturday night was attended by a large crowd.

Many young people from here attended the picnic at Elm Grove last Thursday.

Albert Tracy and family attended the Massillon street fair last Thursday.

Artie Sauer has been having a severe attack of sore throat.

People of this place are attending the Akron fair this week.

Elmer Tchantz, of McQuaid, spent a few days with friends here.

ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 15.—Fred Yingling, the pugilist, has been in this village several days and numerous complaints have come to the mayor regarding him Mayor Fiscus today met him on the street at the depot, and calling him aside, pulled out his watch and told him that he would be given one hour's time to leave the city or be dealt with according to law. The pugilist wanted to talk the matter over but he was given to understand what was said, one hour's time, and he left in ten minutes, going south on the Cleveland Akron & Columbus railroad, it is said to Applecreek.

WEST BROOKFIELD NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Sept. 16.—A number of farmers are sowing wheat. Others are waiting for rain.

St. Barbara's school commenced on Monday, with a large attendance.

W. H. Rojahn is attending the Massillon business college.

Elmer Patterson has accepted a position with Russell & Co.

A number of people from this place attended the picnic at Wendling's grove, last Sunday.

CANAL FULTON FAIR.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 14.—The Fulton street fair, which opens on September 20, is only wanting good weather to make it a success. The final touches to the decorations are now under way, under the efficient management of George Becker and a score of assistants. The premiums in many instances are equal to those offered at county fairs.

President McCadden says: "I see nothing but a successful close for the fair, for the executive and soliciting committees have worked faithfully, diligently and harmoniously, and their efforts and labor are worthy the best street fair in Ohio." And all the other officers agree with him.

The following programme has been arranged:

Wednesday, September 20—10 a. m., half mile running race, best two out of three; 11 a. m., 100-yard foot race, boys under 15; 1:30 p. m., stock parade; 2:30 p. m., balloon ascension; 3:30 p. m., baseball, Hotel Conrad club, Massillon, vs. Canal Fulton; 7 p. m., rope walk and trapeze performance; 8 p. m., the Shannon Comedy Company.

Thursday—10 a. m., trotting race, best two out of three; 11:30 a. m., tub race; 1:30 p. m., stock parade; 2:30 p. m., balloon ascension; 3:30 p. m., baseball, New Berlin vs. Canal Fulton; 7 p. m., rope walk and trapeze performance; 8 p. m., Shannon Comedy Company.

Friday—9 a. m., Snolligoster parade; 10 a. m., pacing race, best three out of five; 1:30 p. m., band concert; 2 p. m., baseball, Medina vs. Canal Fulton; 2:30 p. m., consignment sale of stock, etc; 7 p. m., fire works; 8 p. m., Shannon Comedy Company.

Six bands will enliven the occasion with select music. The bands engaged are the "Hobo" band of Canal Dover, for the first day. The Imperial band of Canal Fulton, the Manchester cornet band, the New Berlin band, the Minglewood band of North Lawrence, and the Crystal Spring band. No charge for admission to any part of the fair.

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

THE HOSPITAL NEWS

Marriage of Dr. Rogers and Miss Bussey.

OCCURS AT NEWTON FALLS

The First Dance of the Season Takes Place Friday Evening—Miss McCann Succeeds Miss Bussey as Supervisor—Other Matters of Interest.

Dr. Charles B. Rogers, assistant superintendent of the Massillon state hospital, and Miss Grace Bussey, formerly supervisor of the women's department of the hospital, were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bussey, in Newton Falls The Rev. Mr. White, of the Disciple church of that place, officiated. When Dr. Rogers left the institution several days ago, it was understood that he was going to Bucyrus, and not even his most intimate friends had the faintest idea of his real destination or the nature of his mission. On Thursday Dr. Rogers returned, but not to make any matrimonial statements. In fact, so far as the attaches of the institution are concerned, the marriage was a profound secret until Friday afternoon, when a Newton Falls newspaper containing an account of the wedding was received. Since then Dr Rogers has been allowed little time for anything but to receive congratulations. For the present, Mrs. Rogers will remain in Newton Falls She resigned her position at the hospital on August 31.

The first dance of the season was given Friday evening. A plan is now under consideration, and will probably go into effect next week, which will render this weekly dance less of a public affair than in the past. A limited number of tickets will be distributed each week, and the doors will be open only to the holders of these. Last summer the crowds that attended from Massillon and elsewhere were larger than could be accommodated, and, the authorities say, were composed largely of the same people on every occasion. The attendance Friday evening was much smaller than it was expected to be.

The patients are still talking about the Massillon street fair. Dr. Clark says they were never taken to a place where they saw so much that seemed to interest them. They were all very much pleased with the treatment they received from the fair people.

The main topic of conversation among the employes is the probability of Dr. Richardson leaving to accept the Washington position. It is not likely that his successor, should Dr. Richardson leave, will make any great changes in the force or the manner of conducting affairs, but nevertheless all will feel better when everything has been settled.

Chief Cook McIsaac devoted the week to the manufacture of grapebutter and catsup and the canning of large quantities of tomatoes. As soon as the weather becomes cooler, the butchering will take place

That old belief that the moon has a peculiar and powerful effect on the insane mind, though ridiculed by scientific men, including those of the Massillon hospital, is nevertheless partially shared by some of the employes, who declare that at certain times of the month, the present, for instance, the patients are more restless and harder to control than when the moon is at a different stage.

John Keipinger, the patient who hurled himself from a veranda two weeks ago in an attempt at self-destruction, and whose recovery was at one time doubtful, is quite himself again.

Nine patients were received at the institution during the month ending September 15, and eight were sent home on trial.

This has been a comparatively light week for Mr. Esterly, whose business is to show callers through the institution. Last week, he says the visitors averaged two hundred and fifty a day.

Steward Latimer states that practically all supplies needed at the institution are purchased in Massillon. Goods and prices are as satisfactory here as elsewhere, and local dealers have the additional advantage of always being prepared to fill rush orders. C. L McLain & Company supply about nine-tenths of the groceries and provisions, and all of the meat, except fish, comes from Massillon markets. Graber Bros. and Wade Bros. now hold the contracts.

Miss Jennie McCann has been appointed supervisor of the women's department. Miss McCann entered upon the duties of this office with the necessary knowledge, having frequently filled the position during the absence of her predecessor.

Miss Amanda Johnson, of the infirmary force of attendants, arrived at the institution yesterday, after an absence of six weeks, spent in Michigan. Miss Louisa Maser, who spent a week in Akron and Paris, O, has also returned.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

FINED $100 AND COSTS.

George Winkhart Pleads Guilty to Fish Dynamiting.

George Winkhart, of Navarre, arrested by Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen on a charge of having dynamited the Tuscarawas river, pleaded guilty before Justice Sibila Friday afternoon, and was fined $100 and costs This is the minimum penalty. Winkhart disappeared about the time the other Navarre boys were arrested, and the officers were waiting for him when he reappeared.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Dr. D. S. Gardner on Hospital Matters.

MAY RE-ELECT DR. EYMAN.

Dr. Gardner Says he is not a Candidate for the Massillon Superintendency, Though he Would Esteem it an Honor if Selected.

Dr. D. S. Gardner, trustee of the Cleveland state hospital, about whom so much has been said and written in Cleveland, and whose name has been mentioned in connection with the superintendency of the Massillon state hospital, it being a foregone conclusion that the present incumbent, Dr. Richardson, will be appointed to the Washington institution, returned to Massillon on Thursday evening. Dr. Gardner visited Columbus and Cincinnati. He went to the former place, he says, to consult the state auditor concerning matters pertaining to the Cleveland institution, and the Cincinnati errand was to purchase machinery for the hospital's laundry.

"I do not care," said Dr. Gardner today, "to submit to an interview upon the various matters noticed in the press relative to the affairs of the hospital. The board will meet in regular session on September 26, at the hospital, and may or may not take action as to the election of a superintendent. It may be the judgment of the board, after taking into consideration all the facts surrounding the election of a superintendent, together with the merits of the several candidates, to re-elect Dr. Eyman. I am frank to say that if the merits of the several candidates for the position should be the same it is but fair that the office should be filled by a Republican. I have been away from the city for several days on business entirely in connection with the material affairs of the hospital. I am not a candidate for the position of superintendent of the Massillon state hospital. I do not know whom Governor Bushnell will appoint to succeed Dr. Richardson. If selected I shall esteem it a great honor and shall do my best to follow in the footsteps of one of the ablest men in the work."

NOTES OF THE CONFERENCE.

President McKinley Accepts an Appointment.

At Friday's session of the M. E. conference, at Alliance, lay delegates were elected to the general conference to be held at Chicago next May. They are Hon. Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, and Frank Arter, of Cleveland. Alternates, A. B. Chapman and Mr. Alderman. The conference is entitled to six ministerial delegates, but only four of the six were elected. They are the Rev. A. N. Craft, of Youngstown; H. S. Jackson, of Akron: L. H. Stewart, of Cleveland, and the Rev. T. W. Lane, of Alliance. The remaining two will be selected later.

The Rev. G. B. Smith, presiding elder of the Canton district, reported an increase of salaries, new churches and 300 conversions. The Rev. J. W. Robins, presiding elder of the Akron district, reported growth and prosperity in his district. Steubenville district was represented by the presiding elder, the Rev. H S. Jackson, who said the past year had been one of the most successful years in that district. The Rev. J. R Keyes, presiding elder of the Cambridge district, reported a year of debt paying in that district, and one noted for the erection of a new building.

The Rev. D. S. Welch, of Macksburg, Cambridge district, who was charged with obtaining a divorce by means unbecoming a minister and absenting himself from pastoral work, was found guilty of both charges. He was expelled from the conference and his "parchment" taken from him.

President McKinley, Mrs. A. R. Chapman and Dr. C. E. Manchester were appointed trustees of the M. E. Home for the Aged at Yellow Springs, O. A telegram was read from the President in which he consented to take the trust.

Dr. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, presented the features and merits of the official paper of the Epworth League. In the past year this paper has cleared, above expenses, $20.000, which goes to the benefit of the superannuated ministers of the church.

Lost a Toe.

A heavy piece of steel fell on John Evans's right foot, while he was working in the rolling mill, Thursday afternoon. His great toe was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Dr. Gans performed the operation.

"They are simply perfect," writes Rob't. Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills" for constipation and all liver ailments. Never gripe. Rider & Snyder.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Examiners of the Treasury File Their Report.

FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE.

Canton Merchants Opposed to Trading Stamps—Commissioners Offer Headquarters to the Board of Elections—A Damage Suit.

CANTON, Sept. 15.—Tobias Schott, of Massillon, and Ralph S. Ambler, of Canton, in accordance with the authorization of the probate judge, have completed the annual examination of the treasury. Everything was found in first class condition, Treasurer Smith's books being clear in every particular and the entries identical with those of the auditor. The balance in the county treasury was $51,545 92: in the Canton treasury, $49,210 97. Only two funds were overdrawn, that of the county, in the sum of $4,886 46, and that of ditches, in the sum of $434.26. A substantial balance is left in the bridge fund. The largest balances are that of the county, $14,738 84, and that of the infirmary, $11,707.45.

The commissioners have offered the county election board the free use of a room in the basement of the court house for their headquarters. Heretofore from $200 to $300 has been expended by that body for rental expenses. The room offered is nicely heated, lighted and furnished. The offer will probably be accepted.

Herbert N. Wingerter, of Waynesburg, has begun suit against Daniel Griffith for $2000 alleging that damages in that amount are due him from injuries sustained in an assault which defendant made on plaintiff. Stands, Sterling & Braucher filed the petition.

A marriage license has been granted to John W. Hines and Clara S. Goodenberger, of McDonaldsville.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Judge Day Retires from the Firm of Day, Lynch & Day.

CANTON, Sept. 16.—Judge William R Day has severed his connection with the law firm of Day, Lynch & Day, closing an active practice of nearly thirty years in Canton. In 1870 Judge Day began the practice of law in this city, in partnership with the Hon. Wm. A. Lynch, under the firm name of Lynch & Day. Several years later Austin Lynch was admitted to the firm, after which the firm was known as Lynch, Day & Lynch. This firm continued for five years, when Wm. A. Lynch retired. In 1886 Judge Day was called to the bench of the common pleas court, and for one year Austin Lynch practiced by himself, Mr. Day returning to practice, a year later, under the old firm name. In 1888 David B Day, a brother of Judge Day, became a member of the firm, which has since been known as Day, Lynch & Day. The business of the firm will be continued by Lynch & Day.

Preparations are completed for opening of court Monday. The forenoon in both rooms will be spent in hearing the motion docket and in impaneling the grand jury. The first case before Judge McCarty, in room No. 1, will be the disbarment proceedings against Frank P. Kibler; the first before Judge Taylor, in room No. 2, Piero vs. Canton Buggy and Gear Company.

A marriage license has been granted to Ora Hardgrove and Rosa Kern, of Massillon.

At a meeting of Canton Republicans, held Wednesday evening, additional arrangements were made for attending the Republican mass meeting at Akron, September 23. Special trains will be in service for the occasion, presumably over the Valley. Several firms have already agreed to close their plants on that day, and others, whom the press of work will not permit to do so, have agreed to let off as many men as possible for the day. Thayer's Military band has been engaged to accompany the delegation, and efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of Massillonians in the matter.

The bar list for the Stark county circuit court for the term beginning September 26 has been completed and published. Thirty-three cases have been assigned for trial. Of these, seventeen are on appeal and fifteen on error.

A marriage license has been granted to Warren E. Hollinger and Lillie Donnenwirth, of Canal Fulton.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of George Gross, of Bethlehem township.

Will has been admitted to probate, citation to widower to elect, ordered, and Nathan E. Moffit appointed administrator of the estate of Matilda M. Steele, of Tuscarawas township.

ROAD ROLLER FOR CUBA.

Russell & Company Ship it to Havana Today.

Another twelve-ton roller was shipped to Havana, Cuba, by Russell & Company today. It was ordered by the United States government.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith, of Crystal Spring, died Wednesday at noon. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

Suggests That They be Under State and National Control.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Wm. J. Bryan, in his speech before the trust conference, made the declaration that monopoly in private hands is indefinable from any standpoint and intolerable. He denied that monopoly would reduce the prices of articles produced, and if it did there were other objections that outweighed the money advantage. The first thing to expect of a trust or monopoly is that it will reduce expenses: the second, that it will raise prices. He suggested that there should be both state and federal control of the trusts. The state should create corporations, and when they failed to serve the best interests of the people they should be destroyed. The state should also have the power to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in the state, and to impose restrictions and limitations. The federal government should have concurrent power to restrict corporations from doing business outside the state where created. He would have congress create a body to license corporations to do business outside their own state, and have the license granted on the condition that there is no watering of stock, no monopoly of any branch of industry, and that the condition of their business be made public through periodical reports.

HANNA AT HOME.

No Fears of the Result in Coming Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Hanna arrived today on the Southampton. He thinks the industrial conditions and the Philippine war will be factors in the coming campaign, but says Republicans have nothing to fear from the Philippine war issue made by the Democrats, and there will be the same difficulty in making trusts a political issue. The Republican party is just as much opposed to amassing wealth in a manner to injure the public as are Democrats. The senator refused to discuss Ohio politics, but when McLean's nomination for governor was mentioned he said, "That's good."

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Believed that War will Commence at Once.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Yesterday's forecast of the reply to Great Britain is confirmed. There is great excitement at Pretoria, and it is impossible to predict what will happen after the reply is delivered in London. The feeling here is that it is impossible for the English government to continue the argument, and it is the general belief that a movement of troops will be ordered at once.

WILL JOIN THE BOERS.

The Orange Free State Opposes England.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Indications from all sources point to extreme gravity of the Transvaal situation. Pretoria advices say the Transvaal's reply is uncompromising and preparations for a staunch resistance are proceeding. It is now definitely stated that the Orange Free State has agreed to unite with the Transvaal in resisting British claims.

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

The Capital Stock of the New Combine.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—James A. Chambers, president of the American Glass Company, is authorized to make the statement that a window glass combination has been formed. The new company bears the name of the old one, the American Glass Company, and is capitalized at seventeen million dollars.

LOSS HALF A MILLION.

Lincoln Visited by a Destructive Fire.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Fire this morning caused a loss of half a million dollars. It started in the North block, occupied by a printing firm, and spread to the Masonic temple, M. E. church and Webster block.

CLOSED HIS SHOP.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—H. P. Deuscher, having heard that the iron moulders' union had planned a strike, on an order to unionize his shop, closed today "till further orders." Forty-six moulders are thrown out of employment.

No Relief for 20 Years.

I have been troubled for the last twenty years with bronchial affection, and at times have been bedfast. Have tried a great many cough remedies but found no relief until I tried Foley's Honey and Tar. I can honestly recommend Foley's Honey and Tar as a quick relief, relable, pleasant to take and a sure cure for diseases of the throat and lungs.—Minerva Smith, 414 Washington, Ave., Danville, Ill. Rider & Snyder.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH,
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works
FRANK HUFFMAN
of Allen county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
CLARK W. METZGER

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
T. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner
JOSEPH B SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

The fact so loudly proclaimed that the Democratic party is the poor man's party, is beautifully illustrated in the selection of a multi-millionaire by the Democrats of Ohio as their candidate for governor.

The annual examination of the books of the Stark county treasury shows the satisfactory condition of affairs which has heretofore been the rule under the able administration of Treasurer T. Harvey Smith, the Republican candidate for re-election this fall.

While doubt and uncertainty appears to overhang the question of the future superintendency of the Massillon state hospital, THE INDEPENDENT, in common with the majority of Massillon citizens, is hoping that Dr. A. B. Richardson will remain in his present position.

Secretary Hay's letter to Chairman Dick, of the Ohio Republican committee, denying in emphatic language that a secret treaty exists between this country and England, has made another break in the Democratic stock in trade and utterly smashed one of the important planks in the Zanesville platform.

Increases of wages are becoming so common as to no longer attract especial attention. They are the rule and not the exception. With the steady increase in the volume of work and in the volume and rate of wages all over the country, the sum total of gain to wage earners reaches into the hundreds of millions per year.

Laboring men all over the state are pleased with McLean's nomination. They know their friend when they see him.—Salem Herald.

As "their friend" has lived in the District of Columbia for the past fifteen years, "laboring men all over the state" must have made the most of occasional opportunities for seeing him.

The chronic presidential candidate champion of adversity refuses to discuss the various stories afloat to the effect that he had assented to the plans of the Eastern Democrats that free silver should be quietly shelved, but says his views regarding the management of affairs in the Philippines are absolutely unchanged. This is only natural. William's old hobby has collapsed under him, but the necessity of remaining firm in the saddle of the new one is apparent.

W. H. Joyce, freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, writing to the Outlook, is of the opinion that the present railway prosperity is lasting, this opinion being based upon the fact that nearly every station on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg has shown a marked improvement in the amount of traffic handled. The fact that the improved condition of business was not confined to a few leading articles, but was general in its character, also seemed to justify this conclusion.

Some question has been raised as to the constitutionality of the proposed amendment to the North Carolina constitution disfranchising colored voters. A careful study of it by Republican lawyers is said to disclose the fact that its provisions do not contravene the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution or abridge the rights of the black man on "account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," but simply establish a qualification of suffrage. It is pointed out that several hundred colored voters qualified to the suffrage in North Carolina prior to 1867 will be protected in their rights under the provision which, in this particular, makes no discrimination and establishes no color line.

We demand a return to rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. * * * We denounce the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, which, if enacted into a law, would further shackle our interests. —Zanesville platform.

These two planks in the same platform offer a new illustration of the utter inconsistency of the Ohio Democracy. The passage of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill would save for the pockets of American ship owners almost two hundred millions of dollars which the United States now pays every year to the owners of foreign vessels for the carrying of its foreign trade. The Democratic idea of economy in the administration of public affairs was ever a curious one.

In the Bankers' convention at Cleveland last week Colonel Myron T. Herrick talked about "The Effect of Banks on the People's Progress." Speaking of the grand army of capitalists Colonel Herrick said:

"It is this army that owns in the United States $5,696,252,836 of deposits, $991,591,683 of capital, and $740,336,702 of surplus and undivided profits. It is an aggregation of 5,385,746 of this army which owns $2,065,631,928 of deposits in all the savings banks in the country, having $187,475,971 in surplus and undivided profits—and of these 4,835,138 were depositors in mutual or non-stock savings banks, representing $1,824,936,410 of deposits. The increase of $126,255,263 savings bank deposits for the fiscal year of 1898, the accumulated savings of these five millions of savings bank depositors, was available to all our seventy-five millions of people."

The Democratic orators who are indulging in bursts of rhetoric in condemnation of the American plutocracy do not realize apparently that the so-called plutocrats are the "common people" of the United States.

COXEY AND PROSPERITY.

The Springfield (Mo) Republican is inspired to point the following moral from the fact Jacob Sechler Coxey, giant of intellect and former leader of tramps, has become a zinc mining magnate:

"When "General" Coxey was leading an army of tramps to Washington to demand a right to work, Grover Cleveland was president, and his free trade Wilson bill law was in operation. As a result, the factories and mills all over the country were shut down, and we were buying our supplies in Europe. There was no demand for lead, zinc or silicate in this country, therefore but few mines were being operated, and those at a loss to the operators. Now McKinley is president. The pernicious Wilson bill has been repealed, the factories have opened up and there is the greatest demand for minerals that the world has ever known.

"Laboring men not only find employment in the mills and factories, but in the mines, and the owners—like General Coxey—are getting rich besides. Coxey has discarded the cowhide shoes in which he tramped across the country for the patent leather variety and rides in his special car. His army of tramps have long ago disbanded, and all who wanted work have secured it. We do not know what General Coxey's political views are today, but it is safe to say that he is not stumping the state nor tramping the country demanding that Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party be put back into power. He has had enough of that kind of prosperity and so, too, have the people."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Luther Day, of Canton, Nearly Loses His Life in a Quagmire.

Sunk in quagmire up to his neck and slowly but surely sinking still further, Luther Day, son of Judge Day, had a close call for his life Monday afternoon. Luther and his brother Stephen started out bright and early Monday morning to go snipe hunting at Fritch's lake. The waters of the lake have receded considerably recently, leaving a marshy, swampy border around the water. Unaware of the danger incurred by the proceeding, Luther walked on the treacherous land to pick up a snipe which he had shot a minute previous. Suddenly he found himself imbedded in the soil up to his waist. He made a desperate struggle to free himself but discovered that his exertions simply caused him to become imbedded more deeply. Slowly but unceasingly he continued to sink. First his waist disappeared in the morass, then his chest gradually disappeared from view, his shoulders touched the mud, and at last his neck was reached. For three hours—from 12:30 to 3:30, was he in this perilous position, and then owing to his brother's and Mr. Fritch's efforts he was dragged out. His brother and Mr. Fritch, a farmer living nearby, gathered all the logs they could find, laid a path on the treacherous surface, and after many desperate attempts dragged him out with a pole. He suffers no ill consequences from the occurrence.—Repository.

THE OHIO CROP REPORT.

General Complaint Throughout the State of Dry Weather.

The first part of the week was very warm while the last part has been moderately cool. In many sections of the state the temperature on the 5th was the highest of the summer, and in places the highest ever recorded in September. Light showers occurred in northern and western sections on the 6th and in southern on the 7th. General showers, heavy in some southern districts, occurred on the 8th, 9th and 11th. Some damage was done by wind in northwestern and a few southern counties. It is still very dry in some northeastern and central-western districts, and pastures and all field crops are suffering.

Corn cutting has been pushed with vigor in most parts of the state, and correspondents report from one-third to one-half of the crop in shock. There has been no material improvement in the outlook for potatoes. Some correspondents state that the crop will be fair, but most estimate a light yield.

Tobacco has ripened very fast, and the great bulk of the crop has been housed in good condition. There is some danger by worms in Brown county, and in some fields in the same county the ripening has been injured by the hot sun.

The week has not been favorable to the apple crop. Most correspondents state that they are dropping very badly and there are some reports of decay.

In the counties where the rainfall has been the heaviest the ground is in good condition for wheatseeding, but the general complaint is that the ground is in poor condition, and its preparation goes on slowly. Seeding is not yet general.

THE COAL SITUATION.

The Pittsburg Combine will Benefit Ohio Operators.

The Toledo Blade says that the coal situation, as far as the wholesale dealers and the railroads are concerned, is without parallel in the history of the traffic. The man without contracts to fill is envied by the man who loaded himself with large contracts in the early part of the season. It has even been said that some of the coal dealers will not be able to fill the contracts which they fought for only five or six weeks ago. The car famine appears to grow worse. New cars which the coal lines have put into service this year disappear like snow flakes falling into the briny. There seems to be no prospect for any relief The car works are turning out new equipment very slowly. Car factories are handicapped by the scarcity of material. There seems to be a general congestion in the car market.

Already it is claimed that the Ohio coal lines and mines are feeling the beneficial effects of the Pittsburg coal combine. This concern is, in the opinion of a prominent coal man, going to enlarge the market for Ohio coal. Heretofore the Pittsburg operators have been very aggressive. They have made very little effort to maintain agreements. They have been reaching out in every direction and putting the coal on the market at a very low rate, demoralizing not only the prices in the Pittsburg field and freight rates from there, but the prices and freight rates in the Ohio district. Now these conditions have changed. The Pittsburg district will be represented by big conservative concerns. The Ohio district will not be compelled to meet the competition from that district that it has in the past. It can not other than have a beneficial effect on the Ohio coal market.

STARK COUNTY FAIR.

Semi-centennial Anniversary to be Observed Appropriately.

The Stark county fair, bigger and better than ever before, will be opened to the public on September 26, and for four days thereafter will be in full sway. This year's fair promises to eclipse all predecessors. Special efforts have been made to make it do so, inasmuch as this is the fiftieth year of the organization of the Stark County Agricultural Society. The ample grounds have been wired and will be open night and day. Special attractions have been procured for the entire four days. Children's day will be observed as in preceding fairs. The barns, which were recently burned, are fast being rebuilt, thus assuring ample display room for stock. Massillon will be represented by its usual manufacturers' exhibits. Special rates of fifteen cents have been provided over the Canton-Massillon electric railway from this city.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

They Have Resulted in a Steady Gain of Popularity.

People Who Are Ever Ready to Recommend What Has Done Them Much Good.

The people of Ohio feel very grateful for the great benefit they have received from the use of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, the great remedy for backache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness and all diseases arising from the kidneys. Morrow's Kid-ne-oids cure where other remedies have failed and the people of this state have not been slow to find this out, and they add their testimony that their friends may know what to use and get cured.

Mrs. H S. Williams, northeast corner of Third street, Mansfield, O., says: "I have been troubled with severe backache for some time, also with nervousness and spells of dizziness. I was advised to try Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I took them according to directions and in a very short time I was greatly relieved of all my troubles. Will continue to take Morrow's Kid-ne-oids."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at all drug stores and at F. E. Seaman's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co. chemists, Springfield, O.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

With a Concise Summary of the Evidence Given at the Second Court Martial.

On Jan. 4, 1895, while all Paris was physically freezing, but mentally at boiling point, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was degraded in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire. The troops were drawn up in hollow square. In the middle stood the condemned man in full uniform. General Darras read the finding of the court, and a sous officier did the rest. The alleged criminal shouted "Vive la France!" as each indignity was inflicted upon him. The scene was horrible. None present will ever forget it. But on the boulevards things were worse, for there the lowest passions of the human race were being catered for, after the fashion of the most degraded form of French gutter journalism. The outcry well served its primary purpose, for all other troubles were forgotten. People who had been having an anxious quarter of an hour because of the Panama scandals were able to breathe freely once more and to join in the general outcry. And amid all the noisy vituperations of the crowd the ex-captain passed into exile, protesting that he had been unjustly condemned.

Dreyfus was made a lieutenant of artillery in 1882 and a captain seven years

CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

later. His regiment was the Fourteenth artillery. Five years before his disgrace Dreyfus married the daughter of a rich diamond dealer. They lived in handsome apartments in the Rue du Trocadero, an aristocratic street. He had an independent income of his own, and his wife brought him a large dowry.

For some time prior to his arrest Captain Dreyfus had been attached to the second bureau of the general staff, where the first plans of the mobilization and organization of the army are discussed and prepared. The chief of the military secret service at that time was Du Paty de Clam, afterward a major. He and Colonel Henry were among the favorites of General de Boisdeffre.

Captain Dreyfus was arrested Oct. 16, 1894. The fact of his arrest did not transpire until a fortnight later. It made a tremendous sensation. It was announced that Captain Dreyfus was charged with selling military secrets to Germany and Italy.

Dreyfus was defended by M. Demange, one of the most distinguished advocates in Paris. The colonel who presided over the trial and the other officers were appointed by General Boisdeffre. It was not expected that the proceedings would be public. The army and state officials had said that secrets of importance might be disclosed. There was a discussion upon this point, Maitre Demange pleading for publicity. In the course of his argument he declared:

"The accusation is based upon a single document."

He was promptly forbidden by Colonel Maurel, president of the court martial, to repeat his reference to "a single document."

All that took place in the court martial has never become known. But it is known that Major du Paty de Clam and Colonel Henry were the chief accusers and that higher officials solemnly announced that Captain Dreyfus was guilty of high treason.

The anti-Semitic newspapers made the bitterest attacks upon Captain Dreyfus, and they stirred up a deep race hatred. Indeed, one of these newspapers paved the way for his arrest. The Libre Parole declared that a plot had been discovered to betray military secrets to a foreign power and that suspicion was directed to a Hebrew officer on the staff. Captain Dreyfus was the only Hebrew on the staff.

A week after the trial opened the "single document" to which Avocat Demange referred was made public. It was a memorandum, or bordereau, without date and without signature.

It was said that this memorandum was found in the waste paper basket of a member of the German embassy by a spy disguised as an Alsatian. The discovery was made by the secret service department, which was under the direction of Du Paty de Clam. It was he and Colonel Henry who discovered that the handwriting of the bordereau was similar to that of Captain Dreyfus. This accusation led to Dreyfus' arrest.

The trial turned upon the handwriting. Five experts were given the memorandum for examination. Three of them declared that it was in the handwriting of Captain Dreyfus. Two said it was not.

Captain Dreyfus was convicted. He was sentenced to be publicly stripped of his insignia of rank and to be deported and kept in solitary confinement. It was the bearing of the man when he underwent the humiliating degradation that first aroused sympathy in his behalf.

Captain Dreyfus had been taken to an island off the coast of French Guiana, Ile du Diable, a little triangular shaped strip of land. No one is allowed to land there.

Worse than this, he was compelled to live in a huge iron cage that it cost $12,000 to build, so fearful was the government that he might escape. There he lived a life of horrible suffering. His guards were not permitted to speak to him.

But there was some sympathy for the lonely prisoner on Devil's island. There were people who did not believe him guilty, and among them many thinking Frenchmen.

There were sporadic efforts made in his behalf during 1895 and 1896, but they came to nothing. The army officers and others constantly kept alive the anti-Semitic feeling, which has grown stronger and stronger each year in France. Now and then the government was questioned, but the inquirers were silenced. Over and over again it was declared that the government had in its possession evidence which proved Dreyfus' guilt beyond all question.

Du Paty de Clam was promoted to a majorship. Colonel Picquart was placed in charge of the secret service department. And this was an important event for Dreyfus, for Colonel Picquart is a fair man and an honest one, who believes that truth and justice come before the honor of the army and his own freedom.

It came out that Emperor William of Germany had written to President Casimir-Perier at the time of Dreyfus' trial giving his word of honor as a man that Dreyfus had not betrayed France to the German government and adding that he would if necessary give his "word as an emperor with all its consequences." It transpired that the Italian embassador had made a similar denial. Both he and the German embassador were compelled to leave Paris because of the attacks upon them made by the Paris newspapers.

October, 1898, saw the beginning of the real fight for the condemned man on Devil's island. So far as public knowledge goes, it was opened by M. Scheurer-Kestner. His mere advocacy of the condemned captain's innocence meant much. M. Scheurer-Kestner wrote a letter to the minister for war, presenting documents proving Dreyfus' innocence and asking that his case be reopened. He declared that the minister for war promised to look into the matter and make a reply within two weeks. Nothing was done, and he sent a letter to the newspapers telling about it.

The senator also sent a letter to General Billot declaring that a rich and well known officer, prominent in society, had been requested to resign in consequence of the continued leaking of military secrets after Dreyfus' deportation. M. Scheurer-Kestner declared that this person was the author of the bordereau.

This letter made a stir in Paris. It drew Major Esterhazy into the case. In fact, he denounced M. Scheurer-Kestner and denied the charge. Further, he declared that he had gained additional proofs of Dreyfus' guilt, which, he said, were placed in his hand by "a veiled lady."

Captain Dreyfus' brother published a direct accusation that Major Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. And there came to light many curious letters, among them one in which Esterhazy expressed the bitterest hatred for the Jews and said he would like to slay all of them he could. There were also letters attacking France. Major Esterhazy's handwriting bears a strong resemblance to that upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

Accusations against Esterhazy grew so many that he was compelled to request a court martial. He was placed on the retired list a few months before the court martial, although he was perfectly well.

Esterhazy was, of course, acquitted by the court martial. Mathieu Dreyfus, a brother of Captain Dreyfus, was the principal accuser. Major Henry was the principal witness for the defense, and he was supported also by Du Paty de Clam.

The attempt to open the Dreyfus case failed, but the evidence which Senator Scheurer-Kestner presented to General Billot, the minister of war, was still in the possession of the accused man's friends.

The strangely dramatic affair of Dreyfus was destined to soon break out again.

GENERAL DE BOISDEFFRE.

His friends had enlisted the sympathy of Emile Zola in his behalf. A marvelous collector of facts is Zola and a genius in relating them. He went over the evidence carefully.

The result was the letter which startled France, beginning "J'accuse." He declared that Du Paty de Clam had been the diabolical worker of a judicial horror, that General Boisdeffre, General Gonse and even the minister of war believed that Esterhazy had written the bordereau, but knowing that Esterhazy's conviction would reopen the Dreyfus case they would not disclose the evidence in their possession.

The accusation set all France to boiling. It compelled the government to place Zola on trial. Zola's conviction was predetermined.

But the trial bore fruit. It showed a brave man and a true man in Colonel Picquart, who stood before an angered nation hurling insults upon Zola, Dreyfus and those who were arrayed on that side, who braved even the army for truth and justice.

Colonel Henry, who was really the chief accuser, roared and bellowed about the honor of the army and official and state secrecy. He and General Gonse tried to incriminate Colonel Picquart.

It was in this trial that the most important piece of evidence came out, the thing which above all others led people who were unprejudiced to believe that Dreyfus was unjustly convicted. It transpired that when the captain was put on trial all of the members of the court martial did not believe that Dreyfus wrote the accusing memorandum. They hesitated to condemn him. Then it was that General Mercier took them aside and secretly showed them a letter in which were the following words: "Ce canaille de D—— devient trop exigeant" (That scoundrel of a D—— is becoming too exacting).

This letter was not shown to the prisoner or his counsel. The letter purported

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PICQUART.

ed to have been written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the military attache of the German legation.

All the world knows of the disgraceful scenes in the Zola trials, the attacks made upon him in and out of court, the assaults upon Hebrews and the crop of duels.

The next step resulted in Colonel Picquart's arrest. He appeared in the chamber of deputies, where he declared that the "ce canaille" letter was a forgery. After he was thrown into prison Colonel Henry was given his place at the head of the secret service department.

Then the affair dragged along. Zola's second trial and the resulting exile (he was fined 3,000 francs and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first trial) kept matters alive.

Some time after came the news of the arrest of Colonel Henry on the charge of forging the secret document which convicted Captain Dreyfus. Fast upon the heels of the ame the news of his suicide with a razor which he had been allowed to keep for the purpose. Then the revisionists took hope once more.

Excitement following Henry's suicide had not subsided when the dismissal of General Boisdeffre as chief of staff was announced. Then came the dismissal of M. Cavaignac as minister of war and the suspension of Du Paty de Clam from active duty. Mme. Alfred Dreyfus made a formal demand upon the keeper of seals for a revision of her husband's conviction, and General Zurlinden, who had succeeded Cavaignac, was relieved. Chanoine took his place, and Esterhazy disappeared mysteriously. Just prior to these falls from grace, on Sept. 20, 1898, the council of the cabinet directed the court of cassation to investigate and report upon the propriety of granting Dreyfus a new trial. In May, 1899, the court decreed that Dreyfus had been convicted illegally and was entitled to another court martial. On the third day of July, 1899, Dreyfus reached France, and his second trial opened on Aug. 7, with Colonel Jouaust, director in the engineer corps, as president. General the Marquis de Gallifet, an uncompromisingly honorable man, had in the meantime become minister of war, and the conspirators soon came to realize that no more nonsense would be tolerated.

Dreyfus' lawyers in his second trial were Maitre Demange, who had defended him when he was first accused, and Maitre Labori, whose conduct of the Zola case made him famous. The latter was given entire charge of matters, although for the first week or so Demange was unassisted owing to the fact that Labori was shot down on his way to court. His recovery and his subsequent brilliant and merciless handling of the titled conspirators was one of the most sensational features of the trial.

The first day's proceedings were public. The prisoner was arraigned and declared his innocence. The bordereau was shown him, but he declared he had not written it. It was a long and searching examination, touching his acquaintance with Esterhazy, Colonel Henry and his alleged dealings with representatives of foreign governments.

General Mercier was the first prominent army man to testify. He stated that he had become thoroughly convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and explained that his opinion was based principally upon the conviction that Dreyfus had written the bordereau. His opinion remained the same despite Esterhazy's confession that he (Esterhazy) had written it. He also intimated that Casimir-Perier, president of France at the time, was fully cognizant of everything that had been done and made no objection. Casimir-Perier demanded to be confronted with Mercier and denied emphatically that the true facts of the case had been stated to him. He also stated that Lebrun-Renault, the captain who testified that Dreyfus had made a partial confession to him, had falsified the truth and that Dupuy, the then premier, was present at the interview. When Dupuy had questioned the captain as to the cause of his presence there, the latter had said that he had been sent down to the president by Mercier to receive a "dressing down" for his indiscreet disclosures to the Figaro newspaper. Casimir-Perier also denied the assertion of the general staff that the country at the time had been on the verge of war with Germany.

Mercier admitted that an explanation of the secret dossier had been prepared, but that he was unable to produce it, as it had been destroyed. He felt that he had a right to do this, as the document had been prepared for his personal use.

M. Lebon, former minister of the colonies, after admitting that the story of the horrible treatment accorded to Dreyfus on Devil's island was correct, said that he had been ordered by his superiors to adopt a course of the utmost rigor. This was the only point in the trial at which Dreyfus wept.

Mme. Henry, the widow of the colonel

[Continued on next page.]

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who, after confessing that he prepared the bordereau and being arrested therefor had committed suicide, testified that her husband was firmly convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and that what he had done was simply for the good of France.

General Roget's evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end and was practically a repetition of Mercier's testimony.

M. Bertullus, the examining magistrate who received Lieutenant Colonel Henry's confession of forgery, said that an exhaustive examination of the case and the application of the principle of exclusion tended to convince him that it was not possible for Dreyfus to have committed the crime of which he was accused.

Colonel Picquart, star witness for the defense, next testified.

Coming to the discovery of the bordereau at the time that he was in charge of the secret bureau and had been ordered to investigate the Dreyfus case, he described how the handwriting of everybody at headquarters was examined and told how Du Paty de Clam was assigned to compare the handwriting of the document with that of Dreyfus. De Clam urged Dreyfus' immediate arrest and a search of his house, which was made; but, the witness added, nothing was discovered previous to the first trial except the bordereau. Picquart said that he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was insufficient, and it was at that juncture that Henry made his sensational deposition to the officers of the court martial resulting in Dreyfus' conviction. In reply to Roget's insinuation that Picquart had tried to substitute Dorval for Dreyfus as the traitor, Picquart said that the former was under strict surveillance for a long time by order of General Zurlinden. He added that it would have been impossible for Dreyfus to have written the bordereau and concluded his testimony with the statement that if Dreyfus got the note about Madagascar he was smarter than his chief (Picquart), who had not at that time received it. Picquart further testified that he first saw the secret dossier in August, 1896, at which time he made an exhaustive examination of the documents contained in it. He discussed them one by one and explained De Clam's part in manufacturing the case against Dreyfus. Certain of the pieces in the diplomatic dossier he demonstrated to be forgeries. Others he proved could not possibly be construed as pointing to Dreyfus' treason. He then startled the court by the statement that a war map and other papers of the greatest importance had disappeared from the bureau after Dreyfus had been transported. Answering the allegation that he had selected Esterhazy as a victim because of his dislike for him, he said that he had not known of Esterhazy's existence until he began an investigation of the Dreyfus matter. Henry had stated to him that he could find nothing against Esterhazy and always refused his aid. He repeated his declaration made before the court of cassation that when he informed General Gonse that he believed Dreyfus innocent and Esterhazy guilty Gonse directly forbade him to open the case, saying, "If you say nothing, nobody will be the wiser." Gonse was confronted with Picquart and denied this.

MAITRES DEMANGE AND LABORI.

Roget also confronted Picquart, who refused to modify his testimony in the slightest degree, and the same result was arrived at when Mercier also faced the lieutenant colonel. Mercier was compelled to admit for the first time that he had sent secret documents to the court martial in 1894, one of which was the famous "ce canaille de D" letter. He also shocked even the members of the court martial by the cold blooded admission that evidence practically known to be false was used to secure the conviction of Dreyfus. When pressed for a reply to the question as to whether he did not know all the time that the "D" referred to a spy named Dubois, he hesitatingly said, "Well, I had my doubts." Major Cuignet, who was on the general staff when Dreyfus was a probationer, testified that Dreyfus once asked him to give him the general scheme of mining railroads, giving as a reason that he was anxious to increase his knowledge. Cuignet at first refused, but finally yielded to Dreyfus' importunities. When the latter's house was searched the notes were not discovered. On cross examination the major was made to contradict himself on several important points. Dreyfus denounced him in court as a liar. At this point Major Carriere announced that Colonel du Paty de Clam was too ill to attend the court martial, and an order was issued that his deposition be taken at his residence, thus doing away with the possibility of cross examination. The deposition afterward turned out to be practically a repetition of his former testimony before the court of cassation. General Boisdeffre testified that after the arrest of Dreyfus the leakages in the information department ceased, but were resumed later. He said that he was convinced of Dreyfus' guilt and was followed by General Gonse, who also testified in a like strain. Commandant Fabre testified that several officers of the war office confirmed Dreyfus' guilt by saying that he had sought for information on the points mentioned in the bordereau. Lieutenant Colonel Abouville testfied in the same strain as Fabre and Cuignet.

M. Cochefert, the detective who arrested Dreyfus, admitted that he had believed in Dreyfus' guilt, but that his opinion was based principally upon the "canaille de D——" letter. M. Gribelin was present when Du Paty de Clam dictated to Dreyfus immediately after his arrest extracts from the bordereau and said that when Dreyfus was asked for an explanation of the trembling of his hand he replied "that his fingers were cold." Gribelin admitted that he had opened Picquart's letters by order of his superiors, and Major Lauth testified that Colonel Henry was the only officer having direct relations with the agent who brought the bordereau to the war office. He made the court laugh by saying soberly that there was only a slight acquaintance between Henry and Esterhazy. He repeated his allegation that Picquart twice proposed to him to have a date stamp put on the "petit bleu" in the postoffice. This Picquart immediately and emphatically denied, saying that when the document was delivered to Lauth it was perfectly clean, but when he (Picquart) returned from his mission he found that a portion of the word "Esterhazy" had been erased and written over with different ink. M. Junck testified that he had seen Dreyfus in the company of loose women at the Concours Hippique and that the prisoner afterward told him one of these was Mme. Waltesse, at whose house he often went to gamble. Dreyfus denied all of the witness' statements with reference to the women.

Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, returned to work on Aug. 22, and the case for the defense immediately became more aggressive. Labori read a long blackmailing letter from Lajoux to the minister of war demanding money as the price of his silence. He asked Captain Grenier if Gribelin was not sent with money to Lajoux, who was shipped off to Brazil. The witness answered "yes." Labori made a strong point against Mercier by stating that Mercier had a copy of one of the government's secret documents in his possession and demanding to know by what right he retained it. Mercier refused to reply. Commandant Rollin said that some pages were missing from the documents found in Dreyfus' room. The prisoner said they were intact when he last saw them. Ferret, another Beaurepaire witness, testified that he once saw Dreyfus in Colonel Bertin's office after office hours. Dreyfus indignantly denied this. Bertin manifested savage animosity against the prisoner and declared that while in his department he was continually poking his nose into other people's business, and for that reason he was positive of his guilt. When Labori reminded Bertin that the witness had admitted to Scheurer-Kestner that Dreyfus was probably innocent and that he had made a report to that effect, he was obliged to admit it.

M. du Breuil said that 15 years ago he made the acquaintance of M. Bodsin in Paris, where Mme. Bodsin introduced him to Dreyfus. Witness dined at Bodsin's, the other guests being Dreyfus and a man who was introduced as an attache of the German embassy. He alleged that Mme. Bodsin was Dreyfus' mistress. This was practically admitted by Dreyfus, although the statement about the German attache was violently denied. Esterhazy's three threatening letters to President Faure and the "Dixi" article which Esterhazy wrote in the Libre Parole were then read. This brought General Gonse to the front. He said that he really had no time to investigate these affairs personally, but had relegated the inquiries to Du Paty de Clam. Furthermore, he said it was impossible to accept Esterhazy's declaration as having been made in good faith. Major Gendron echoed General Gonse's statements, and General Boisdeffre stated that Esterhazy had lied throughout. Mlle. Pays' testimony before the court of cassation was then read. It was not important. General le Blinde-Dionne accused Dreyfus of having once declared that the Alsatians were happier under Germany than under France.

Colonel Maurel, who was president of the court martial of 1894, stated that he and his fellows had become convinced of the guilt of the prisoner before the court had retired to deliberate. The secret dossier, he said, had in nowise affected their decision. Du Paty de Clam had brought it to the court. Labori wished to confront Maurel with Captain Freystaetter, who was one of the original Dreyfus judges. He was not in court, but was called later and absolutely contradicted Maurel, stating that the secret dossier had been shown to the judges before they arrived at a conclusion; that it had made a great impression upon all of them; that it had convinced him (Freystaetter) of Dreyfus' guilt, and that Maurel, so far from not having examined it, had commented on the several papers as they were taken out and finally had said, referring to the "canaille de D——" document, "That removes all doubt of his guilt."

Fornizetti, who was in charge of the prison to which Dreyfus was committed after his conviction, testified that, while he had first been convinced of the guilt of the accused, he had changed his mind as a result of watching his demeanor. It was developed that if it had not been for Fornizetti Dreyfus would have committed suicide.

GENERALS CHANOINE AND MERCIER.

When Captain Freystaetter was called as a regular witness, he stated that he, too, had felt assured of Dreyfus' guilt, but that he took occasion to thoroughly investigate the matter, with the result that he now regretted having as a member of the first court martial voted to convict him. He added that he would certainly not have done so had it not been for the secret dossier communicated by order of the general staff and delivered by Du Paty de Clam.

Captain Lebrun-Renault deposed that Dreyfus was told by him for the sake of betraying him into an admission that the general staff was convinced of his innocence and felt that, even though he had communicated documents to a foreign power, he must have received more important ones in return, thereby really benefiting France, and that the prisoner coincided in the suggestion. This Dreyfus promptly denied. Lebrun-Renault became tangled in the cross examination and later said that Dreyfus had volunteered that if he had given anything to a foreign government he had got more important information for his own country in return.

M. Bertillon, the famous anthropometrical expert, attempted to prove by diagram that Dreyfus must have written the bordereau. He was immediately contradicted by Charavay, who had formerly been an anti-Dreyfus expert, but who now testified that the handwritting was unquestionably Esterhazy's. Telletier, another expert, corroborated Charavay.

Colonel Cordier, who had been Sandherr's assistant in 1894 in the intelligence bureau, said that Henry's entrance into the office had been followed by disorganization and suspicion. Henry's forgery, the witness declared, had for its sole object the ruin of Picquart, whom Henry was anxious to supplant. He fixed the date of the bordereau at Sept. 24 to 26, 1894. This was an important point for the defense. He further stated that the inquiries into Dreyfus' character involved several men of the name of Dreyfus and showed absolutely nothing against the prisoner except that he was hardly entitled to wear orange blossoms on his wedding day. He denounced Esterhazy as having been almost openly in the employ of the German government.

M. Picot stated that Colonel Snyder, the Austrian military attache, had told him that the pieces enumerated in the bordereau were of little value; that Esterhazy was a swindler, who cared for nothing except money, and that Colonel Schwarzkoppen had written the "petit bleu" in answer to a communication from Esterhazy. Then he changed his mind about sending it and threw the pieces in the fireplace, whence they must have been rescued by the spy.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY.

Labori at this point requested permission to call Panizzardi and Schwarzkoppen, military attaches respectively of Italy and Germany at the time of Dreyfus' arrest. The matter was taken under advisement by the court, and in the meantime Labori telegraphed the king of Italy and the emperor of Germany requesting them to permit the attaches to testify in case they should be called. It is said that both monarchs gave qualified assent, but the court eventually decided that it would not hear them.

It developed at this point that Cernuschi, the witness who had testified that he had seen Dreyfus at a German resort during important military maneuvers, had broken down completely at the secret session and had admitted that he was mistaken in his identification.

At this time the testimony had practically all been taken, and while a number of witnesses who had previously given their evidence were recalled no new matter was brought out, and on Sept. 7 Major Carriere made his closing address for the prosecution. He was followed the next day by Maitre Demange for the defense. His address continued until Saturday, Sept. 9. Upon its conclusion the court martial rose and retired to deliberate, returning a short time later with its verd. . of "guilty."

A DREYFUS DICTIONARY.

Brief Resume of the Significance of the Terms Used In the Trial and the Connection of the Principal Actors Therewith.

During the five and a half years that the Dreyfus case has been prominently before the world there have crept into it a number of terms designated to describe certain documents of importance bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. There are so many of these peculiar terms employed that not one person in 10,000 understands their significance. The facts which are given in the little "dictionary" which follows may for that reason assist in a proper comprehension of the case:

THE BORDEREAU—The document found in bits among the waste paper at the German embassy, pieced together, and attributed to Dreyfus, though undoubtedly Esterhazy wrote it. It offers secret information and is of course unsigned and undated.

THE SECRET DOSSIER—A collection of more or less private documents bearing on the case, only one of which, unless the war office has manufactured any more forgeries, mentions Dreyfus by name, and this is absolutely commonplace and innocent.

THE "DIXI" ARTICLE—Written by Esterhazy in The Parole, bitterly attacking Picquart on private information illegally lent him by the war office.

THE "BLANCHE" AND "SPERANZA" TELEGRAMS—Two telegrams forged by Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy and sent to Picquart with the object of "bluffing" him into the belief that a lady who was in the "plot" had given away the "secret", that he forged the Esterhazy "petit bleu."

THE PETIT BLEU—A small blue postal card used in the pneumatic tube service and found at the German embassy, written by Colonel Von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache, to Esterhazy, inviting him to call. It was torn up, the writer having changed his mind about sending it. This Esterhazy contends is a forgery.

THE WEYLER LETTER—A forged letter incriminating Dreyfus, sent to the war office; author probably De Clam.

CE CANAILLE DE D.—A phrase in one of the documents of the secret dossier. Does not refer to Dreyfus, but to a subordinate whose name is said to be known to the French war office.

THE "DOCUMENT LIBERATEUR"—In other words, that beginning "Ce canaille de D."—was the famous one which Esterhazy threatened Felix Faure he would disclose unless protected against Picquart. He alleged it had been stolen by Picquart for a foreign embassy. Esterhazy eventually returned it to the war office after it had served its purpose.

VEILED LADY—Was Du Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document liberateur" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Picquart.

THERE ARE OTHERS,

Plenty of Them, but so Different. Local Proof is What Massillon People Want.

There are a great many others.
Every paper has its share.
Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.
Statements from far away places.
What people say in Maine.
Public expression from California.
Oftimes good endorsements there.
But of little service here at home.
Massillon people want local proof.
The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.
Home endorsement counts.
It disarms the skeptic, is beyond dispute.
This is the backing that stands behind every box of
Doan's Kidney Pills.
Here is a case of it:

Mrs. E. M. Shufelt, No. 76 Plum St., says: "After I had lagrippe my kidneys troubled me at intervals, causing my back to ache terribly. Cold or wet weather affected me and caused distressing pains across the loins which extended around the sides. In the morn when I arose I felt depressed and unfreshened. When I stood on my feet or walked a long distance or did anything that required me to stoop ever, my back would give out and ache, and often a quick flash of pain would dart through the kidneys. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, getting them at Baltzly's drug store. I had no trouble after taking them. I heartily recommend the preparation."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the first stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me," writes Helen McHenry, Bismark, N. D. Gives instant relief. Rider & Snyder.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. Always use it to break in new shoes. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies, it will cure." Rider & Snyder.

Don't be Imposed Upon.

Always insist on getting Foley's Honey and Tar, as it is positively, absolutely and unqualifiedly the best cough medicine. Accept no substitute. Rider & Snyder.

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured of piles by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. Rider & Snyder.

Going Down Hill.

People suffering from Kidney Diseases feel a gradual but steady loss of strength and vitality. They should lose no time in trying Foley's Kidney Cure, a Guaranteed Preparation. Rider & Snyder.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure. Rider & Snyder.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers permanently cure chronic constipation, biliousness, nervousness and worn out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire system. Small, pleasant, never gripe or sicken—"famous little pills." Rider & Snyder.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY

DISEASED MEN CURED

THOUSANDS of young men, middle aged men and old men can look back at their boyhood days or early manhood with a sigh of remorse. The ignorance of early youth, or later on a misspent life as "one of the boys" has sown the seeds for future suffering. SELF ABUSE is a terrible sin against nature and will bring a rich harvest. Blood and Private Diseases sap the very life and vitality of the victim. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure all the following diseases:

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.

ARE YOU? NERVOUS and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless; haggard looking; weak back, bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicocele; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength—*WE CAN CURE YOU OR ASK NO PAY.*

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY—CONFIDENTIAL

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE. A Warning from the Living. "At 15 I learned a bad habit. Tried four doctors and nerve tonics by the score without benefit; emissions and drains increased. I became a nervous wreck. A friend who had been cured by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan of a similar disease, advised me to try them. I did so and in two months was positively cured. This was eight years ago. I am now married and have two healthy children."—C. W. LEWIS, Saginaw,

VARICOCELE CURED. "Varicocele made life miserable. I was weak and nervous, eyes sunken, bashful in society, hair thin, no ambition. The 'Golden Monitor' opened my eyes. The New Method Treatment of Drs. Kennedy and Kergan cured me in a few weeks.—I. L. PETERSON, Ionia,

EMISSIONS CURED. J. P. EMERSON relates his experience. "I lived on a farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Family doctors said I was going into 'decline' (consumption.) Finally 'The Golden Monitor,' edited by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, fell into my hands. I learned the TRUTH and the CAUSE. Self-abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the New Method Treatment and was cured. My friends think I was cured of consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and manhood."

SYPHILIS CURED. "This terrible blood disease was in my system for eight years. Had taken mercury for two years, but the disease returned. Eyes red, pimples and blotches on the skin, ulcers in the mouth and on tongue, bone pains, falling out of hair, weakness, etc. My brother, who had been cured of Gleet and Stricture by Drs. Kennedy and Kergan, recommended them. They cured me in a few weeks, and I thank God I consulted them. No return of the disease in six years."—W. P. M., Jackson.

17 YEARS IN OHIO, 200,000 CURED. NO RISK.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE.—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed.

☞NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 143 EUCLID AV. CLEVELAND, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe.

THE STRAINERS

The *KIDNEYS* are the great "strainers" of the blood. It is their duty to excrete all the poisons from the system. If they fail to do this, good health is impossible.

Are you certain that disordered kidneys are not the *real* cause of your ill health, whatever the *apparent* cause may be?

The symptoms of kidney trouble are *so numerous* and *so different*, that oftentimes the best of physicians are deceived and make the mistake of treating the various symptoms, without affecting in the least the real root of the trouble. The stomach, liver and heart are often treated locally to repress disturbances which arise from disordered kidneys. *An error of this kind may cost you your life.*

Even with the stomach or other organs diseased, health may be retained if the kidneys will do their full duty in excreting the poisons in the blood.

Neglect of the overtaxed or complaining kidneys will produce acute or chronic Bright's disease, diabetes, nephritis, gravel, uraemia, dropsy, rheumatism and many other dreaded diseases. Most female complaints are the direct result of disorder in the kidneys. Thousands of persons are suffering from diseases due to kidney trouble who do not realize the cause or the danger of their ailments.

Foley's Kidney Cure is *guaranteed* to bring health to the kidneys. (And it is, so far as we know, the only *unconditionally guaranteed* remedy for kidney diseases.)

It is a scientific, vegetable medicine, without any harmful properties and while acting directly on the kidneys, it is designed to strengthen the stomach, improve all organic action, cleanse the blood and speedily build up the whole system.

SYMPTOMS: Backache, bad digestion, dry mouth, parched or swollen tongue, bad breath, headache, nervousness, voracious appetite, weakness, tired-out feeling, paleness or waxiness of complexion, wasting of flesh, dropsical tendency, aching pain over the hips or lumbago, swollen ankles, sediment or deposit in the urine, bloody or milky white or highly colored urine, frequent desire to pass urine, scanty urine, bad odor of perspiration, puffiness under the eyes, etc. One case does not produce all of these signs of disease. Any one symptom will indicate kidney or bladder disorder of some kind.

Foley's Kidney Cure is Guaranteed to remove the cause and the symptoms will disappear.

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: Your Kidney Cure has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I, myself, am able to testify to its merits. My face is today a living picture of health, and your Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and today I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago.

Ask your druggist about it today.

Rider & Snyder, Druggists.

Headquarters for School Books and School Supplies

Pencil Boxks, School Book Bags and Straps, Tablets of every description, Pens and Pencils, Rulers, Erasers, in fact everything you may need in your school work.

Bahney's Bookstore,

20 East Main Street, Massillon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

R. O. Scrupps is visiting in Zanesville.

William Hill is visiting his parents in Navarre.

Miss Lina Geltz is visiting friends in Barberton.

William Swartz has returned from Joplin, Mo.

Mrs. William Royer and son are visiting in Norwalk.

Mrs. Charles Oatman and son went to Elyria Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Saunders, of Pittsburg, is the guest of her brother, Frank Haliday.

The Misses Farrell and Kerstetter spent Thursday evening in Canal Fulton.

Miss Bertha Taylor, of Sandusky, is the guest of Miss Laura Taylor, in Edna street.

Miss Hattie Morgan is the guest of her cousin, Miss Zelma Graybill, in East Greenville.

Alvin Schott left on Friday for Columbus, where he is a student at the Ohio State University.

William Hodnot was called to Holmesville, Holmes county, today, by his brother John Hodnot, whose condition is considered serious.

Miss Clara Waltz entertained a number of friends at her home Friday evening in honor of her thirteenth birthday. A cake walk was one of the amusements.

Invitations have been received in Massillon for a reception to be given at the Edgewood club house, near Canton, by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Whiting on September 20.

W. S. Huntley, a wealthy farmer of Sharon Center, was relieved of $300 in cash and $2,800 in certificates of deposit by pickpockets at the Akron street fair on Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Ebret, who was taken seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs Frank Arther, in Wooster street, a month ago, returned to her home in Canal Fulton this morning.

Miss Mabel Shoemaker entertained a party of sixteen young people with progressive pedro at her East South street home, Friday evening. Miss Mary Baltzly won the first prize.

Charles E Jarvis left today for Hartford, Conn., where he will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. Ou Fay, for a week. Colonel Dwight Jarvis, of Tampa, Fla., his brother, will join Mr. Jarvis in Hartford.

The Minerva fair, as usual, has put up one of the most attractive programmes of the season. Bushels of first-class fun, thousands of your friends and six great races, from a 2:13 pace up, will be there to be seen and enjoyed. Excursion rates on railroads. October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The more advanced members of Prof A. B. Bender's piano class will render an interesting programme at their teacher's studio, in Cedar street, next Thursday evening. Prof. Bender will play one of his own compositions, an extremely difficult study in chromatic octaves, entitled "Goethe (Etude Chromatique)."

Mr. and Mrs. I. Barlow, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sheldon, in East Main street, for several months, left this morning for Niagara Falls on their way to New York, from which place they will sail next Wednesday for Southampton on the steamer St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are the parents of Mrs. Sheldon.

Out of town riders are becoming interested in C. W. Breider's road race. Canton promises a large delegation. A number were over from that place Thursday afternoon, making inquiries about the event. Committees are going over the various courses suggested today. The final decision regarding this matter will be made before Saturday evening.

Harry Segner left today for Cleveland. Tomorrow he will take a boat for Duluth, Minn., from which place he will go to Ashland, Minn., where he will be the guest of his brother, Robert Segner, for several weeks. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Frances Segner, of Ashland, Minn., who has been visiting in Massillon for some time past.

Jacob Eggert and Gabriel Swihart, of this city, members of Company E, Thirteenth O. V. I., attended the reunion of the "First Call" Veterans' Association at Wooster, on Wednesday. Mr. Swihart was elected one of the vice presidents of the association, with Lyman Ensign, of Canton, as president. The next meeting of the association will be held in Canton.

The ball given by the Canton-Massillon branch of the Amalgamated Association of American street railway employes at the Meyer's Lake Casino, Thursday evening was largely attended, about one hundred and fifty being present. About thirty Massillonians were in attendance. Two couples were entered in the cake walk, which was won by John Lotch and lady, of Canton.

Mr and Mrs. Patrick Dolan have taken up their residence in North street. They were married in Canton, Thursday evening, at the rectory of St. John's Catholic church. Mrs. Dolan was formerly Miss Mattie E. Spigel, and was employed at the Hurford House. Mr. Dolan, who is now employed in the barber shop of E. W. Busby, until recently resided in Canton.

Mrs Frederick Shultz, of Springfield, O., will arrive in the city on Sunday to be the guest of her son, Martin B Shultz, and her daughter, Mrs. Lena Sturgis. Mrs Shultz formerly lived in Dalton, and during her visit in Massillon would be pleased to see all her old friends in the vicinity. She will be accompanied by her son, Allen G. Shultz, a member of Company G, First infantry, United States regular army, whose headquarters are at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, who is at home on a furlough.

CONSIDERING THE PLAN.

Passenger Trains May be Run Over the Old "Huckleberry."

There is a strong probability that the Pennsylvania Company will repair the C. & M., or "Huckleberry" branch, of its lines The road has been looked over frequently by officials, and it is said that the plan is regarded with favor. If this line were in good condition between here and Clinton, the Pennsylvania would then have direct connection with Cleveland out of Massillon. At Clinton the C. & M. joins the C., A. & C., which is now owned by the Pennsylvania Company. Local traveling men are much interested in the proposed improvement, for if it comes to pass they will be enabled to reach Akron and all other towns along the C., A. & C. without change of cars or delay of any kind. It will be possible for them to make in one day trips that now require two.

THEY ALL FAVOR IT.

Council a Unit on the Street Extension.

LOOKING OVER THE LAND.

City Officials Visit the Place on Friday Afternoon, and Decide it can be Done for $4,000—The Bonds Paid for—Other Councilmanic News.

Councilmen Reay, Johns, Haag, Jacoby, Lewis and Kouth, City Solicitor Young, City Engineer Borton and C. M. Russell, who is connected with the Massillon Iron and Steel company, visited Sippo street and the site of the proposed steel works, Friday afternoon. The engineer was instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of the extension of the street to the city limits. A rough estimate by the councilmen is $4,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad company having agreed to construct the steel overhead bridge across the tracks. The city will have to construct approaches at either end. A house and lot, the property of Michael Hackett, will have to be purchased. The price asked is $1,300. Perry H. Young and Z. T. Shoemaker, who own the other land through which the street will run, have said that they will donate to the city as much as will be needed. At present one side of Sippo street ends at the bridge works. The other side, south of the railway, continues eastward for a considerable distance, and it is this which is to be extended. The councilmen were unanimously of the opinion that the street ought to be opened. After this street has been completed, land owners in that vicinity, so they say, will open other streets, and in the course of time there will be a direct east and west connection between Main street and Richville avenue.

Clerk Seaman has received notice that the Chester and Akron street improvement bonds have reached Feder, Holzman & Company, of Cincinnati, that they have been found satisfactory and that the money has been paid into the bank. The West Tremont street bonds, sold to Farson, Leach & Company, of Chicago, have not yet been printed.

The East Ohio Gas Company has been notified of the action taken by the council at the last meeting, and has set its men to work in a way that precludes any possibility of there ever being cause for another complaint. If streets were left in bad condition by the workmen, it was without the knowledge of the company and contrary to instructions. Some of the streets complained of are still being worked by the men, and their state is unavoidable.

Bids for graveling and grading South High street were opened in the office of City Clerk Seaman at noon today. The lowest is that of Koontz & Herman, who will do grading for 17¾ cents per cubic yard, and graveling for 31 cents per cubic yard. The only other bidder, J. P. Geis, placed the grading at 45 and the graveling at 22 cents.

Street Fair Arches Sold.

The arches and doors that marked the entrances to the street fair grounds were sold at public auction, this afternoon. George Schrader was the purchaser, bidding $23 for the Tremont street arch, $14 25 for the one on South Mill street, and $1 for the boxes, doors and other accessories. Turenne Getz acted as auctioneer.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. EDWARD KERRISON.

NAVARRE, Sept 15.—Mrs. Edward Kerrison, aged 79 years, is dead. She had been in poor health for a number of years. Paralysis was the cause of death. Her husband survives her.

SAMUEL NOFTSINGER.

The funeral of Samuel Noftsinger, a well known farmer, who died at his home southeast of Navarre on Wednesday, took place today, the body being brought to Massillon for burial. Stomach trouble was the cause of death. Mr. Noftsinger was 66 years old. He was born on the farm on which he died, and had spent his entire life there.

MRS. ANN MILLER

Mrs. Ann Miller, widow of the late James Miller, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hendry, at 124 North East street, Friday morning. Mrs. Miller had been seriously ill for but six days, though for a considerable time previously her health had been poor. The cause of death was heart failure. Mrs. Miller was a native of Wales.

Now is the time to subscribe.

GREAT MAN IS HERE

Bad Mess by Jones's Unexpected Arrival.

SAYS PEOPLE LIKE BOSSES.

Mayor of Toledo Says Eight-hour Workday Ordinance Ought to Pass Massillon Council—Opposed to All Parties, Including Prohibition.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, to prove that the plans of the manager are not always the plans of the managed, arrived in Massillon at 2 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road, Saturday morning, and, after a few hours' rest and breakfast at the Hotel Sailer, hired a man to drive him to East Greenville, where he is delivering an address at a band tournament this afternoon. If he had acted in accordance with the plans of his manager, William Caldwell, Mayor Jones would have arrived at 11:41 on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway Saturday morning, and a stylish turnout and a reception committee consisting of Dr. Campbell and J. D. Zupp, of East Greenville, would have borne him in triumph to that place, riding behind three bands after the village was reached.

The reception committee met the 11:41 train. The railway men told them Mayor Jones had not been a passenger. Dr. Campbell then telephoned to Toledo, and Manager Caldwell told him that Jones was in Columbus Friday night, and would surely be in Greenville today. Then the committee went to the Pennsylvania station to await the arrival of the first train from the west. They were here when they got word that the great man had already arrived in East Greenville. Mayor Jones says that the published schedule which says he will speak in Massillon Sunday evening is all wrong. He is going home tonight. Mr. Jones passed and nodded to hundrdes of people in the city during the morning, but there were few who had any idea that he was the "golden rule" man. He is above medium height and is well proportioned. He has black hair and a black moustache, both sprinkled with gray. He wore a black sack coat.

"Yes," said Mayor Jones to a reporter, "I am going to tell the people at East Greenville this afternoon that I am an independent candidate for governor. I am not going to say that I shall be elected, but I can truthfully state that I have ten times as many delegates as all the other candidates together. I refer to the signed petitions which have been coming in in such numbers. I shall also say that we have nothing to hope for from partisan politics. We have never gotten anything from partisan politics but confusion, distress and hatred. But there is no reason to hope for a change at present; the people apparently have become attached to the bosses."

"Did you know, Mr. Jones," was asked, "that East Greenville has a larger Socialist vote than any other town of its size in the state, and did this fact influence you in accepting the invitation to speak there?"

"I knew nothing about that. I do not say I am a Socialist, but I claim no privileges for myself or my children that I am not doing my utmost to secure for all others on equal terms. We must have direct legislation, and we must do away with partisan politics."

Asked as to his opinion of the $1.50 eight-hour work day ordinance now before the city council, Mr. Jones said: "We have one just like it in effect at Toledo. I consider it a step in the right direction. It is not at all in the nature of class legislation, but would tend to make men less degraded, and if it is unconstitutional I believe in changing the constitution rather than the law or ordinance."

"I am opposed to all parties," declared Mr. Jones, toward the close of the interview, "even the Prohibition party. I do not think that the principle of that party is either Christian or scientific. Give men the opportunity and they won't want to degrade themselves by drinking. I am a total abstainer myself, but I think if the club of the Prohibition party were raised over my head I should take a drink. Organized labor has done good. My shops at Toledo are not strictly union. We do not ask a man whether he has a card when he applies for work, but that is because we consider ourselves far in advance of the organized labor idea.

Stopped the Backache.

A. R. Bass, Morgantown, Ind., writes: "I was afflicted with kidney disease and had to get up quite often during the night, and suffered severe pains in kidneys and with backache, I used Foley's Kidney Cure, after taking three bottles, I am entirely cured. Rider & Snyder.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote good health by keeping liver and bowels properly regulated. Pleasant to take, never gripe. "Best pills made; we will use no others," says G. H. Applegate, J. P., of Clarksburg, N. J. Rider & Snyder.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

"I suffered with piles eleven years before using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, now my health is fully restored. I feel like a new born man."—Conrad Stange, Pierz, Minn. A soothing, healing preparation of standard merit; beware of worthless counterfeits. Rider & Snyder.

The Grandest Treasure.

One of the fondest, happiest anticipations of a mother's heart is that by her husband's earnest toil, and by careful economy on both their parts they shall be able to lay by a little store which the baby when it is grown to manhood or womanhood shall have as its own private possession.

But every wife who expects to become a mother may provide a far more valuable treasure for her little one's future than can ever be contained in any savings bank if she will take the proper care of her own health and physical condition during the time when the baby is expected. And if every husband would feel it his bounden duty to see that all possible means are adopted to carry his wife safely through this critical time, he will help to bequeath to his offspring that health and natural vigor which is the grandest fortune a father can bestow.

"During the past year I found myself pregnant and in rapidly failing health," writes Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm, (Enosburg Center) Enosburg, Vt., in a grateful letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I suffered dreadfully from bloating and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. I followed your directions and took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my own work (we live on a good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy."

"Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary medicine in the world invented by an educated physician and scientific specialist for the one specific purpose of restoring health and strength to the distinctly feminine organism. It is a prompt relief and permanent cure for every form of female complaint or weakness.

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectually as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat:				
Sept	71	71½	70¾	70¾
Dec	71¼	71⅜	70¾	70¾
May	74¼	74¼	73½	73½
Corn				
Sept.	32½	33	32⅜	32⅜
Dec.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾
Oats.				
Sept.	21⅜	22	21½	21⅝
Dec	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
Pork.				
Jan	9 50	9 57	9 50	9 55
Lard				
Jan	5 42	5 45	5 42	5 45

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs steady, $4 15@$4.75; cattle steady.

TOLEDO, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 69

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (new)	66
Wheat (old)	66
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	35-37
Oats	20-22
Clover Seed	3 00-3 20
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	35
Onions, per bushel	50
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	30-35
Cabbage, per dozen	35-40
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	16-18
Eggs	14
Chickens, live, per pound	08
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Piles Cured.

If sufferers will use Banner Salve according to directions a positive cure will result in worst cases. Guaranteed. 25c. Rider & Snyder.

NATURAL GAS.

Notice to the Citizens of Massillon.

In order to introduce into all homes in the city of Massillon, in the shortest possible time, the use of natural gas The East Ohio Gas Company will give a discount from the present fixed rates of five cents for each one thousand cubic feet of gas used for domestic purposes during the year commencing July 1st, 1899, and ending July 1st, 1900. As the company is making all house connections at actual cost of materials and labor, it believes that this saving in the price of gas will go largely towards the expense of piping the houses, and will give the company the advantage of having every citizen (even the poorest) as a consumer; thus affording to all the best and cheapest fuel. To encourage the use of gas by manufacturers special rates will be given on application at the office.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
E. STRONG, President.

Dozen photos 10c. 23 South Erie St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR RENT

A DOUBLE house at 76 Green street. Inquire at premises.

A HOUSE of five rooms on Chester street, city and cistern water. Inquire of Meuser Bros., piano manufactures.

BRIDGE HOUSE in West Main street. Eighteen large furnished rooms. Only hotel west of Ft. Wayne tracks. Located near C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. stations. William Heitzman, 23 S Grant St.

FIVE roomed house, 149 West Main street. Inquire of C. C. Miller.

FOUR roomed house and summer kitchen with city and cistern water in brick block on corner of Mill and Plum streets. Possession given at once. Inquire of Henry Gribble.

HALL on third floor of Harsh block, for many years occupied by the Odd Fellows. The furniture can be arranged for also. Inquire of W. B. Humberger or F. L. Baldwin.

HOUSE—Five roomed house in rear of lot 79, South Mill street. $7.00 a month. Inquire of Jacob Snyder, 79 South Mill St.

HOUSE—Five-roomed house with summer kitchen on West Tremont street, third house west of Henry street. City and cistern water. Inquire at 221 West Tremont street.

HOUSE—Seven-roomed house, with well and cistern water and outkitchen, in West Main street. Everything in good condition. Apply at John Yost's cigar store, 71 West Main street.

HOUSE in Jarvis avenue. Six rooms and out-kitchen. Imm diate possession given. Apply at the office of Conrad, Dangler & Brown.

SIX roomed house on North High street. Inquire at Crone's Dry Goods Store.

STOREROOM next to postoffice in Warwick block. Inquire at office of Warwick and Justus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY FARMERS having any fat stock of any kind to sell will do well to see Wm. Becker at Graze & Sonnhalter's, or leave orders where they can be found.

KID Gloves cleaned, 6 cents per pair, men's suits, overcoats and hats; ladies' organdies, silks, satins, ties, ribbon and portiers, all cleaned by dry process; no shrinking, fading or ripping. Mrs. A. M. Grojean, 42 E. Main street. Phone 21.

MONEY.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5 00 and upwards on household goods, horses, wagons, carriages, watches, diamonds, jewelry or any chattle security, and allow the goods to remain in your undisturbed possession; loans made same day you apply. Business strictly confidential. Miller & Miller, Room 2, Stone block, Erie street.

FOR SALE.

MULES—A span of black mules 9 years old, weight about 2300 lbs. Inquire of Elam Horst, North Lawrence.

ORGANS—One A. B. Chase Cabinet organ nearly new, one second-hand Smith American organ very cheap. Bammerlin Bros. Piano Manufacturers, 57 E. Main St.

MAN—Intelligent reliable man for position of trust. Must come recommended. Enclose stamp and references. A. T. Morris, Gen'l. Delivery, City.

SAWMILL OUTFIT 18-horse engine and boiler, good saw frame with 56-inch planer tooth saw, also 45-foot track and carriage, with 3 head blocks and the knight's patent dogs. Will sell on reasonable terms. Inquire at Independent Co. office.

SIX male bull terrier puppies. Grand sire "Woodcote Wonder," first prize winner Westminster Kennel Club show, Madison square garden last February. Inquire at this office.

THE old reliable Baer's Lancaster Almanacs for 1900; single copy 5c, special price to the trade. Ed. L. Richards, 715 E. North St. or Public Square, Canton, O.

WANTED.

APPRENTICE to learn the Millinery trade. Apply at Abt's.

COAT MAKER and pant maker. Steady work. Prices $5.00 to $10.00 for coats and $1 25 to $1 85 for trousers. D. C. Peoples, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

GIRL—A competent girl to do general housework Reference required. Apply at once to Mrs. E. C. Merwin, 254 E. Main St.

PIGEONS—To purchase live pigeons, old birds preferred. Geo. Dobson, S. Erie St.

ROOM and first-class board wanted with private family by gentleman. Bath. Leave word at this office

SEVERAL bright and honest persons to represent us as managers in this and close-by counties. Salary $400 a year and expenses. Straight, bona fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. 2, Chicago.

WOMEN to bind dress shields at home. Steady work; distance no disadvantage; ask your dealer to show you Kora Shields. Kora Shields snap on waist without sewing. Send 10c. for catalogue of work. The Kora Shield Co., 525 Broome St. N. Y.

LOST.

WATCH—Thursday, a gold-filled hunting case watch, stem wind and stem set. Finder please return to Independent Co. and receive reward.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters detroys them.

HUMBERGERS'

SALE OF

WHITE BED QUILTS.

100 at $1.14, worth $1.50
100 at 98c, worth $1.25.

These are exceptional values and can't be duplicated.

2 cases one yard Percales, 10c grade for 8 cts. New Fall Styles.

New Dress Goods, Silks and Cloaks

are being opened, and some big bargains shown.

HUMBERGERS.

Warwick Block, Massillon.

Natural Gas

RANGES

—AND—

Heating Stoves.

IN RANGES:

A complete line of both Ideal and Detroit Jewel Ranges.

IN HEATING STOVES AND GRATE BACKS.

We carry every good thing made.

A few of the STREET FAIR FIRE Ranges and Heating Stoves left.

WALTER H. ALLMAN.

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